Le ly to 1 r. Lincoln's Letter to the Tennesseans-Our ges, Negro P. occasions, &c.

To ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Presiden, of the United States. SIR: Your letter in roply to the Tennessee Protest has reacted us, and has no doubt been read by the people. The argument on this subject is nearly exhausted, but we have some dditional a d most important facts to submit to he people, in further elucidation of the autject.

Our wonder is not excited to learn that you had not seen the proclamation of Governor Johnson, and scarcely heard of it until presented by us. It is an evil of no small magnitude, connected with your Administration, that military subordinates assume despotio powere without asking the sanction of their superiors-even presuming to give law to the people by proclamation and to repeal and modily our laws at will. The idea that the President himself can make, or repeat, or modify a law of the land, State or national, constitutional or statutory, though freely practiced upon by yourself, is a doctrine of despot sm in "irrepressible conflict " with the principles of public liberty. And when these things are done by subordinates, the evil becomes intolerably oppressive, and calls for the firmest and most sellye lawful resistance which a people deserving to be free can offer.

You tell us that "the movement set on foot by the Conv ntion and Governor Johnson does not, as seems to be assumed by you, emanate from the National Executive." What we did assume is that the plan was promulgated by proclamation of the Military Governor, who has no authority but that derived directly from you, and it was given the trice of law by his edict. It thus became indirectly your act; and now that you decline to order the edict to b recalled or modified, it becomes your own as fully as if i tad emanated from you. "In no proper sense," you say, "can it be considered other than an independent movement of at least a portion of the loyal people of Tenpessee." Independent of what? Manifestly independent of all lawful authority-independent of and at war with the Federal Constitution, which you have both sworn to support, protect, and defend. What right has a citisenor officer to favor an "independent movement" at varisuce with the Constitution, and support the same by force of arms? What less is this than waging war against the Constitution of the United States and the Government-established thereby? "Au independent movement" against the Constitution, supported by a Military Governor by force of arms! recommended by an assembly calling itself a Convention!

Such in principle were the "independent movemente of governors and "portions of the people " which set at first in motion the great rebellion in the South with which we are contending. The "Convention" calls upon a Military Governor to order an "independent movement" to. bely your re-election, and to support it by force of arms, placing "guards" around the beliet-box. And their rec mmet dation is adopted by the Military Governor and "made" by him "part of this proclamation." And yet you say, "I do not perceive in the plan any measce of coercion or violence toward any one." Just so with the earlier "independent movement" of Gov. Harris in this State, which we opposed as we oppose this. There was no menace of coercion or violence toward any who should con-ent to see the Constitution violated and the " political plan" carried out without opposition. But the bayonet was kept in view, as it is in this case. Public meetings were menaced, and perhaps broken up by armed force Ard so it is now: Those opposed to the "independent movement" were dehounced as traitors, and so they are now. Troops from our own and from other States were used to overawe the people, and so they are now. We had vigilance committees and mob violence then. We have new secret leagues, and are hable at any time to arbitrary arrest, as well as to meb violence, which is now used in our midet.

These are general facts, in support of which we add the following specifications:

We have held a number of peaceable and loyal public meetings in this city, more than one of which has been menaced" by your partisans. On the 21st instant such a meeting was held at the court-house in this city. It was held "peacefully" and conducted "loyally." the saa mbly consisting this by of the "friends of George B. McCi-llan" A number of provost guards were present, by request of those who conducted the meeting, to preserve o cer. The meeting had be a addressed by a gentlemen who is an exile from his home because of his loyalty, and who has spent much time in the military service of the Government during the war. One of the undersigned, a McCh lian Elector, [Hon. Balie Peyton,] had taken the atand to address the meeting, when the ball was suddenly entered by a large party of soldiers, and the meeting vic leadly broken up. These men rushed in with guns and drawn pietole, crying "Disperse you d-d rebels and traitors," extinguishing the fights and driving the people from the ball.

We specify further that on the 25th instant the rioters, touty in pumber, published a card in the "Nashville Times." the organ in this city of Gov. Johnson, to which they app nd their names, as "all members of company D. let T. names.c. Light Artillery." This company was raised and its officers appointed (as we understand) under the loyal citizens. The service is to diffuse awe and terror superintendence of Gov Johnson. The rioters speak thus in their card: "Neither Gov. Johnson, nor any other ind sidual outside of the men scho scho were active participants knew any thing of our intentions till the affair was. over. Some colored men may have followed us, but we men to subjects. But when this master is made to stand know nothing of them." We do not fear a court martial," in menacing surveillance over the act of suffrage, freedom is defiled in her sanctuary. It is the essence of free government that its officers are the spontaneous choice of the names as loyal and Union-loving coldiers."

We specify further that on the evening of the 24th in stant, only three days after the McClellan meeting was broken up, cer streets were paraded by an immense procession of negroes, bearing torches and transparencies, with such inscriptions on the latter as "Lincoln and Johnson." " Liberty or Death." Some disorders occurred in connection with this demonstration, and shots were freely fired by the negroes-some at a window where white persome were standing, and some at persons on the streets. One of the latter (an employe of the Government) was dangerously if not mortally wounded, and it was thought others were hit. In the course of these orgies the procession waited on Gevernor Andrew Johnson, at the Capitol, and be delivered to the negro assembly an address. A report of his speech was published and re-published in his organ, the "limes," and from that report we take the following extract. Gov. Johnson says ;

"I speak to night as a citizen of Tennessee. I am here on my own soil, and mean to remain here, and fight this greatbattle of freedom through to the end. Loyal men, from this day forward, are to be the controllers of Tennessee. nd SUBLIME destiny, and REBELS MUST BE We will not haten to their counsels. NASHVILLE IS NO LONGER THE PLACE FOR THEM TO HOLD THEIR MEETINGS LET THEM GATHER THEIR TREASONABLE CONCLAVES ELSEWHERE—AMONG THEIR FAFENDS IN THE CONFED RACY. THEY SHALL NOT HOLD THEIR CONSPIRACIES IN DASBVILLE.

The language of the rioters, " Disperse REBELS and TRAITORS," and the common application of such terms of abuse and terror to the friends of Gen. McCleilan here, do not admit of our ignoring the meaning of Governor Johnson in the larguage, quoted. The allusion is evidently to the ri ious dispersion of our meeting three evenings previous. He also seems to adopt your idea, that as a citigen of Tengessee he " has the right to favor any political plan he chouses." And he unmistakably evinces his determination to "manage" his "side of this contest in his own

Gov. Johnson." you say, "like any other loyal citizen has a right to favor any political plan he chooses,". We do not so read the date of the citizen. Some of the political plane of our day are devised to overture the Constitutionise their Government ; that "this is a most valuable, I when?

a most sacred right." We shall despair of the republic if these principles of anarchy, as embodied in you, shall be adopted by the people in your re-election.

In the face of the reign of terror which has been estab. habed in Tennessee under the eyes of Governor Johnson, you say to us: "Do as you please, on your own account, peacefully and loyally, and Governor Johnson will not molest you, but will protect you against violence so far as is in his power." If you mean that Governor Johnson will allow us to stay away from the polls without molestation, we trust there is some truth in your assurance. But if you mean to suggest that we hold separate elections "on our own account," and to assure us that we shall not be molested but protected in such a "movement," we know by experience, and by the facts above set forth, that your assurance is a cruel mockery. We will not advise our citizens to put in Jeopardy their lives in going through the farce you propose, of holding an election under the laws at one ballot-box, while Governor Johnson holds an election under his, "plau" at another. .. Too many unoffending citizens have already been murdered in our streets by negro soldiers-too many reputable women have been insulted by them. We do not wish to provoke further outrage. There will be no election for President in Tonnes see in 1864. You and Governor Johnson may "manage your side of it in your own wey," but it will be no

After consultation with our friends, therefore, in different parts of the State, and having communicated with nearly all of our colleagues, we respectfully announce to the people of Tennessee that in view of what is set forth above-in view of the fact that our people are overawed by military power, the laws set aside and violated with impunity-and in view of the fact that we have appealed in vain to the President whose duty it is "to see that the laws be faithfully executed," and that those who act by his authority shall hold sacred the liberties of the people; in view of these things we announce that the McClellan Electoral Ticket in Tennessee is withdrawn.

W. B. CAMPBELL, of Wilson Co. BAILIE PEYTON, of Sumner Co. JOHN LELLYETT, of Davidson Co Nashville, October 29, 1864.

GEN. BUTLER'S MISSION TO NEW YORK.

From the New York Express of Tuesday Evening. The Administration journals, it seems to us, are unwise ly doing all they can to create in this city a feeling hostile o Gen. Butler, and to stir up here, by taunts and insults, the same elements of social strife which from time to time bave led to such unhappy results in Baltimore, Norfolk, New Orleans, etc. It is difficult to believe that Gen. Butler himself can approve of this course, but, whether he does or not, we are sure that every good citizen, and every lover of law and order, will denounce, as they deserve, all such talk as this:

From the New York Times of Tuesday morning. Gen Butler's ringing and explicit order on assumin command of the entire military forces of the State of Nev York profoundly excited the city yesterday. The blood of the people was stirred by it, in spite of the damp and drazling weather. Its terse reasons, its treuchant state ments, its sharp rebukes and significant warnings, struck nome alike to leyal hearts and disloyal conscient the one class it brought full assurance of order and peace at the polls, and to the other a perfect understanding that devilish mechinations of every kind would be foiled in their first outcroppings. Gen. Butler's sudden transfer from the field before kichmond, where only a week since he was striking at open foes, to the command of the troops the Empire State, where there is some reason to be lieve that secret enemies of the nation have been active in their vile plotting, was scarcely expected. It was hinted at a few days since, but was hardly known outside a narrow fluid circle, and its public ancouncement had all the floot of a great moral sensation. There had been misgivings felt by many that to-day would witness a repetition in this city of the disgraceful scenes of the July riots of 1863; there had been a widespread and indefinable dread that rebel emissaries would some the exciting time of a general election to put in execution the villanous threats recently made by the Richmond papers of laying New York, Buffalo, and other corthern cities in ashes; there had been begue fears entertained by weak kneed folks that it would be unsafe in certain districts to exercise the right of suf-irage. But the doubling, the dreading, and the timid at once felt a sensible dimention of their fears on the anonce felt a sensible diminution of their fears on the announcement that Gen. Butler, the man of iron nerve and steady purpose, who knows how to deal with all sorts of mobs, was in their midst, with a proper force to preserve the peace. The wisdom of the Government in selecting the man who had scattered the howling rabble of New Orleans like class, and reduced that city to order most serene, approved itself to the conscience of every patriot, and made copperheads squirm and writhe in torture.

The excitement among the copperheads passes the query among loyal men whether the presence of the General has not really killed some cherished scheme of rillany which had been connected and was ripening for execution on the had been concocted and was ripening for execution on the

We venture to say (adds the Express) that every word of what is said here as to "riots anticipated," the "burn. ing down of the city," &c. is not believed by any same man, woman, or child on Manhattan Island; pay, is not even believed by the writer himself. But it seems to have been deemed necessary to the end the Administration has in view that some such "indefinable dread" should get abroad

From the New York World of Tuesday Morning. Quite irrespective of the matter and reasoning of the rder, the appointment of this man at this time to this service is the most exasperating MENACE and the most ine lent Indicates that could be put upon this community.

The man—we need not characterize the man; his anteces dents speek for themselves. The time is the eve of at election, when that act of a free man which should of al such as are felt in a conquered city, compelled to bow t the year of a master. The obedience of free communities is a voluntary submission to laws which themselves have enacted. A military master forced upon them from abroad is a hymiliation which transforms their citizens from free people. But if the rulers whom an election may displace assume armed superintendence of the ballot boxes, it is the same as it a party on trial in a court of justice were permitted to superintend the deliberations and control the verdict of the jury.

Gen. Butler states, in language sufficiently explicit, that

Gen. Butler states, in language sufficiently explicit, that his presence here is due to apprehended raids like the recent one at St. Alban's, and intimates that such apprehensions are the sole cause of his coming. Why, then, it is fitting to ask, does be not apply his caustic to the place of the gangrene? Why come to this city to resist an invasion expected on the Canada frontier? How are froops atationed about New York to be of service in repelling a sudden ouset upon Buffalo or Ogdensburg, places from three to five hundred miles away? It strikes reasonable men that New York city is a singularly ill-chosen position for defending the Canada frontier from incursions, which, if they occur at all, are likely to be as sudden and transient as the lightening, which comes and vanishes are we can are as the lightning, which comes and vanishes ere we can say it lightnings. This was the character of the St. Alban's raid, and Gen. Butler tells us it is the apprehension of raids like that which has brought him to—New York!

From the New York Daily News of Friday. Yesterday morning Gen. Butler, having received infor mation that a Wall street broker, named Lyons, was engaged in purchasing gold on account of the Southern Confederacy, immediately sent word to him that he desired a few mements' interview. On the arrival of Mr. Lyons however, matters were explained, and Gen. Butler having declared himself completely satisfied the broker was per mitted to withdraw from the official's august presence.

From the World's Money Article. Gen. Butler yesterday sent for a me of the gold-broker and administered to them what is called technically, under the Louis Napoleon and other European despotisms, a "warning." The "warning" consisted of Gen. Butler's advice to them to be pareful in what they said about the price of gold going up, and, furthermore, to buy no mor gold. The gratuitous advice of Gen Butler, prompter doubtless by uncooditional loyalty and patriotic motives, has not, however, any beneficial influence on the gold market. The price advanced from 2384 to 249 at 5 P. M., and has continued firm ever since the General's "warning" was made public. Interference with the business operations of a nation is dangerous and injurious to its best mercats. The results are also generally unexpected by those who renture so to interfere. The enlightened spirit of the bineteenth century prevents such interference even in the despo ic countries of Europe. The opinion is current in well-informed circles that if Gen. Butler continues tion and Government of the United States—and this is one of them. The Southern rebellion is another. Neither the current per tion. Johnson has a right to favor such plans, but for one of Corgress, that "any people, any where, being inclined, and having the power, have the right" to revolution is their Government; that "this is a most valuable."

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THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY

There are numerous indications that Gen. Sheridan is shout to gather fresh laurels in the Shenandoah Valley. The latest accounts represent the two opposing armies on opposite sides of Cedar creek, in nearly the same relative position that prevailed previous to the late battle and vicory. Gep. Early is stated to be still in command, and to have received reinforcements that indicate an intention to resume the offensive once more. That he can meet with any success in the attempt is not anticipated. Gen. Sher idan will not only keep the prestige that he has already won, but will give the enemy another proof of his capacity Gen. Sheridan has recovered from the losses on the 19th of October, amounting to not less than seven thousand men, incurred in the defeat—for which he was not responsible—and the victory—for which he is entitled to all praise. He has received large reinforcements, and has the advantage of a nearer base of supplies, that will enable him to cope

has received large reinforcements, and has the advantage of a nearer base of supplies, that will enable him to cope more successfully with the energy.

According to the official bulletins, not less than a hun dred thousand Federal and Confederate soldiers have been killed wounded, and captured in the Shenandosh Valley during the last two months. This estimate is probably exaggerated. After making due allowance for this, we find a total of fifty thousand men either killed or placed out of the service on both sides. Yet both armies preserve the same relative condition. Gen. Sheridan is fortified on the scene of his first victory, and the rebels are entrenabled at Fisher's Hill, the scene of their last defeat. Gen. Sheridan has won a hundred pieces of camou, and a wore of battle flags; yet the rebels have not lost an inch of ground.

This strange and unparalleled feature of the war arises from the geographical situation of the Valley, which is like a sack open at both ends to friends and foes. They can run backwards and forwards, and fight, lose and win battles indefinitely, without any important result so long as the loyal and rebel States repair the losses, on either side. The only way of stopping this see-saw game in the Valley of Death, as the Shenandosh may be called, is to seize and fortify the passes, and erect forte at our cod, as Strasburg

of Peats, as the Speanadan may be called, is selected to select to the s It shall be accomplished or not. The rebels have an interest in retaining these passes, and holding the gate of the North and South, and also in preventing Gen. Sheridan's army from operating on more important points and reenforcing Gen. Grant. Gen Sheridan, however, is master of the situation, and sets under the direct orders of the Lieutenant General. He will doubless accomplish his object of sealing up the Valley, and will eagerly improve any chance that may be offered by Early in whipping him once more, and sending him "whirling up the Valley" for the last time.—New York Sun.

THE ELECTION TRICK AT CHICAGO.

We yesterday inserted two despatches from Chicago vidently emanating from Republican sources, alleging the discovery of a conspiracy to inaugurate an insurrection in that city on election day and release the prisoners at Camp Douglas, &c. A despatch from a Democratic source written on Monday night, gives quite a different version of the affair. We extract:

"Our city has been in a feverish state of excitement to day. Very little business has been dune, and to-morrow all places of business will be closed. This morning about three o'clock acvaral prominent citizens were arrested and taken from their homes to Camp. Douglas ander military escort. The charges against them are not known. They were all Democrats. On Saturday evening a party of about sixty suspicious looking characters arrived in the city and took up temporary lodgings at the Sherman House. They were employed to come here by prominent Republicant and more described by the statement of the component cans, and were so disguissed as to create the suspicion that they were rebels from the South. They were nearly all arrested to-day, as a part of the Republican programme, and seut to Camp Douglas. This was made the pretext for arresting other citizens. The military authorities are doing all in their power to provoke an outbreak to-morrow, as hat martial law may be declared and the polis be governed by the military. The Democrats are firm, and will have free election or a free fight."

In further explanation of these proceedings we have be fore us the following Joint Address of the Democratic State and County Committees, which was leaved on Monday afternoon:

To the Democratic Electors of the City of Chicago The undersigned members of the Democratic party and chairmen of the respective organizations of the party resident in the city desire to inform their fellow-citizens that a body of men has recently arrived in this city, called by the opposition papers "guerrillas," "butternuts," or "raiders," all uniformly dressed and wearing the uniform appearance, and character of Southern guerrillas; that one appearance, and character of Southern guerrillar; that one body, numbering sixty persons, arrived here on Saturday evening, after having travelled through the State, as it is reported, from Alton, a distance of some three hundred miles, without any interference or challenge on the part of our state Republican officials at Springfield or clawhere; and that other bedies of a similar character have arrived by the same route since the first bedy of those so called guerrillas landed. The apposition in the city-admit that they were advised from Bloomington by selegraph that these guerrillas or raiders were on the Chicago and St. Louis cars and that they were coming to this city, and yet they were permitted to pescessly enter the city and, to scatter themselves to various parts of it without the least attempt on the part of the maidary officials here to prevent

Now, this is to authoritatively state that neither the Now, this is to authoritatively state that neither the Democratic organizations of the State or the city, or any member thereof, after having made diligent inquiry for the purpose, has been able to obtain any knowledge whatever of the design, purpose, or intended coming of these rest or disguised raiders, and that their appearance here on the eve of our national and State elections, with the consent, as is proved, of our military and State efficients, is, in the opinion of the undersigned, an election trick, designed to subserve some purpose yet undeveloped in the factics of the opposition. And the undersigned take this method of expressing their well matured and deliberate conviction, from the well-authenticated facts before them, that this uniform and general appearance of these men, their arrival at the same time in large bodies, with no attempt at diaguise of their real or pretended characters, their immunity from arrest or molestation while on their way here, and their reported expressions at the several stations and on the cars that they have been sent here in the interest of the Republican party to furnish some pretext for placing the poils of this city under the control of the military on the day of election, and defeating a free election, which it is now foreseen must result, without fraud, in the defeat of all the Republican candidates. s now foreseen must result, without fraud, in the defeat

of all the Kepublican candidates.

In view of these facts, we carnestly appeal to all bur Democratic friends to avoid rash or istemperate language at the polls. Be firm in the discharge of your duty, but be peaceful in your deportment. This is no time for inte-midation or fear. We cannot defeat the conspirately thus organized and disguised under this shallow precent of the Republican leaders, but by uniting in a brane and intelligent determination to exercise our constitutional right gent determination to exercise our constitutional right peaceably, but fearlessly. Let every vote be rallied to the polls, and let every voter demand his rights under our Con-stitution and laws, and all will be well. The trick is too transparent to deceive any one. ISAAC R. DITTER,

Chairman State Democratic Committee.

AARON HAVEN,
Chairman Cook County Ex. Dem. Com. [Here follows, in the copy before us, the names of thirty four members of the two committees, who signed the address in connection with their respective chairmen.]

THE WAR IN MISSOURI

In reference to the late military movements in Missour a letter to the New York Tribune says:

"The engagement which resulted in such complete discomfiture to Price took place on the 25th instant on the Maries des Cygoes. The rebels made two stands, the first at Trading Post, north of Mound City, and the last on the historic stream mentioned. The rebels were deceived, it is stated, as to our numbers. Price commanded in person, and had not less than fifteen thousand men opposed to our six thousand. Gen. Pleasanton commanded our forces, and, arter manœuvering a short time in the rebel front, ordered a charge on their left finit. For some reason Price had massed his men on his right, and when our cavalry, with drawn sabres, rushed on the rebel line, they was taken, and their troops driven back in a panis. Their officers tried in value to religible to recepture their strillers, (ten pieces,) and it was during this attempt to re form the "The engagement which resulted in such complete dis (ten pieces,) and it was during this attempt to re form the rebel line that Major General Marmaduke and Brig. Gen. Cabell were captured by our forces. About one hundred and eighty other officers, from colonels to second lieutenants, were made prisoners during the day. Price was un able to bring his men back to their work, and, although outnumbering us more than two to one, they retreated in a panic. Price himself ordered the rebel wagons (two hundred in number) destroyed—not, however, until many loads of plunder had been recaptured by our cavalry. Our losses were comparatively small."

Judge Field, in the United States circuit court at Sar Francisco on Monday, confirmed the claim of San Francisco to four square leagues of land, embracing the site of the city and numediate adjacent territory. The case is appealable to the United States Supreme Court.

A number of the citizens of New York, desirous of en-hancing the Thanksgiving comforts of our soldiers be-fore Petersburg and Riebmond, have started a movement

review of time of to here all

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN SOLDIERS VOTES

Report of the Special Commissioners of New York to Governor Seymour.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

To his Excellency Houario Seymour.

Governor of the State of New York:

The undersigned respectfully represent that in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the commission, bearing date the 29th October, 1364, they proceeded at once to the city of Washington, and arrived there and enered upon the business committed to them on the morning of Monday, the 31st of October.

The preliminary interview with the Secretary of War took place at his office during the morning of the day of their arrival, and after considerable conversation with him, a request was brinisted to him in writing by the undersioned of which the following ndersigned, of which the following is a copy: WAR DEPARTMENT

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, October 31, 1864.

The indersigned request the Secretary of War that he will give them an order to receive the soldiers' yets which has select taken and are now in the custody of the provost marchelat the New York agency in this city, as fasther delay to forward the votes may make it too late to use them at the approaching election.—They also request that the blanks in the office of the New York agency in this city may be handed, overto an agent of the State of New York, to be used, and that the acente may be nermitted to proceed and take fresham that the agents may be permitted to proceed and take further soldiers' ballots, to be forwarded to the State of New York; and that a military officer of the New York Volunteers may be de ignated by the Department to attend at the New York, agency to administer ouths to voters.

The undersigned also request a copy of the charges against

The undersigned also request a copy of the charges against Col. North and the others in custody. Also, a permit for the undersigned to see Col. North and the others in outstody, and to make provision for furnishing counsel to defend them

The Secretary of War premised to give the undersigned

an answer at the expiration of one hour, and at the time appointed they called again on the Sedretary, when he gave his assent to the request, and gave directions to his subordinates to have them complied with.

Several interviews followed between the undersigned. and Col. Foster, the Judge Advocate of the military com-mission, which resulted in the obtaining possession by the undersigned of several hundred ballots in different parcels, the last being obtained in the afternoon of the first of November. An assurance was given by the Judge Advocate that these were all the ballots that had been served and detained, and they were immediately delivered to agents of the State for the purpose of being forwarded to their several destinations. They had been for five days

detained on their way, and it is impossible to say whether such detention has deprived the soldiers of their franchise, or whether there was still time left for all of them to reach the persons to whom they were addressed is different and remote parts of the State. The undersigned availed themselves of the permit granted them to visit Col. North, M. M. Jones, and Levi Cohn. They found them in the "Carroll prison" in close confine-ment. They then learned that Mesers. North and Cohn

had been confined together in one room, and had not been permitted to leave it for a moment during the four days they had been prisoners, even for the purpose of answering the calls of nature. They had been supplied with meager and coarse prison rations, to be eaten in their room, where they constantly breathed the foul atmosphere arming from the standing odor. They had no vessel out of which to drink water. They had but one chair, and had slept three of the hights of alleir cellinement upon a sack of straw on the floor. They had not been permitted to see a newspaper, and were ignorant of the cause of their arrest All communication between them and the outer world had been deuted them, and no friend had been allowed to see them. The undersigned complained to the acting superintendent, who seemed humanely disposed, but justified his course by the prison rules and the instructions of his superiors. The undersigned afterwards complained of the to the Secretary of War and Assistant Secretary, and were happy to harn at subsequent visits to the prisoners that the severities were relaxed and their condition made more tolerable. But at neither of these visits made to the prisoners by the undersigned were they were the weight of the prisoners. bem without a special permit, and only in the presence of

an officer of the prison

Great complaint was made to the undersigned of the difficulty of precuring military officers to administer eaths to
soldiers who desired to vote the Democratic ticket. It was soldiers who desired to yote the Democratic ticket. It was, said that officers were a first to act lest they should incur the displeasure of the Administration, and that some officers who had so acted had been sent to the front. Many soldiers in and about Washington who desired to vote the Democratic ticket had, by these and various other obstacles interposed, been deprived of the opportunity.

The undersigned, therefore, made an application to the

War Department, of which the following is a copy, and urged prompt action upon it, on the ground that there were but two or three days more in which the votes could be taken in time to be sent to their Farious places of destel belience Washington October 31, 1864."

The undersigned respectfully request the Secretary of Men-to appoint a military officer of the New York volunteers to attend at 250 ff arrest to administee eatherto-witees; sisottwo officers to attend two agents from New York to perform simi-lar-duted at the bophale in this tisy a Also an officer to go lar dutics at the a copinals in this city. Also an officer to go with one agent to Alexandria for a like purpose. Also one to go to Baltimore for a like purpose. ocore of moitspilde list Andra L Parkets will be to measing oil to be becker Commission

The Secretary of War promptly directed that the officers asked for should be assigned, but none were in fact obtained until the foreneon of the 2d of November, it being said to, be necessary to produce them from Annapolis. At the time last named they arrived and were assigned to duty

The undereigned have not yet obtained a copy of the charges against Col. North and the others in enstody, though they have applied to the Judge Advocate for them. The last information they have been able to obtain on the subject was that they were not yet prepared, and that when they were ready a copy would be served upon the seemed in the prison and upon their consect in this city,

The undersigned are obliged to close their duties here. The undersigned are obliged to close their duties here, and make their report without having seem any charges against the accused, though they were informed by the Judge Advocate of the general character of the offences alleged. They also requested the Judge Advocate to show them the preliminary proofs which he claimed to have in his possession against the accused, but he declined to show them, on the alleged ground that side a course would be appeared.

It may be proper here to say that, from the best investigation the undersigned have been able to make, though
there may have been irregularities, they have found no
evidence that any franch, either against any elector or the
elective franchise, have been dominited by any person
connected with the New York agency.

The undersigned proceeded on the evening of the lat of
November instact to deliver personally to the Sceretary of
War a communication of which the following is a con-

War a communication of which the following is a copy, which was accompanied with a copy of their commission, with a request that the papers be filed in this uniteres. To the Hon Enwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Sir: Wu beg leave to submit to and leave with you a copy

State. From it you will perceive the insture of the duties assigned us.
In accordance with the suggestion made by yourself at our In accordance with the suggestion made by yourself at our first interview yesterday, we take the liberty of submitting in writing our claims in respect to the imprisonment of Col. Samuel North, Mr. Levi Coko, and Mr. Morven M. Jones, new and since Thursday last in close confinement in the Old Caritol prison.

You are aware that they were, at the time of their arrest, in this city (Washington) as agents of the State, under authority from the vector description.

no the sery (Washingt n) as agents of the State, under authority from the proper department, to look after the interests and care for the siders from the State of New York in the service of the United States. They were not for the military or naval service of the United States, and by no law of which we are aware were they stubject to the martial and military laws of the United States, or to the orders of the War Department.

Since our interview with yourself yesterday we have seen to look the to the proving of the case of the Vert in the presence of his keeper. By an inadvertent on isoloning our permit, we did not see the other prisoners. We have also had interviews with Col. Fester, the Judge Advocate having, we understand, charge of the cases of the persons named, and have endeavored to learn the character of the offences charged against Col. North and the others named, and the nature of the charges made against them, and the character of the proofs. This was important to enable us to inquire into and prevent any attempted or anticipated frauds upon the elastion laws of our State, if any such were threatened. The proofs are withheld from us

threatened. The proofs are withheld from us.

The charges, so far as we can learn, are not for the violation of any law of the United States, but relate to acta purporting to have been dode numer the law of the State of New York concerning elections, and making provision for so diere volting in that state, it being cisamed that contain thregularities have intervened which give reach to suspect that frauda and forgeties are intended, and may be consummated.

These suspected and annicipated frauda have respect solely to the election laws of the State of New York, and the action of the Government in making the arrives is claimed to be pastified on the ground that unless thus prevented frunds will be

or irregularities on the part of these agants may be furnished us, that we may report them to the Governor or other propel authority, to the end that the unfaithful agents may be re-moved, and, if guilty of any offence, that they may be pro-

moved, and, if guilty of any offence, that they may be properly punished.

We do not consider this a proper occasion to argue the question of inrisdiction; but it may be fit and, proper to suggest some of the ground-upon which we think the arrests are without jurisdiction, that you may have them before you when you pass upon our descands.

Let We claim that the ellitary suthorities of the United States have no jurisdiction of the persons of the individuals named; that they are not in the military suvice of the United States, or in any way subject to the orders of the military authorities; that they are the servants of the State of New York, subject to its authority and amenable to its laws.

2d. We claim that the acts charged, if proved to have been committed, are not offences against any law of Congress or any rule or order of the War Department made by authority of law.

3d. We claim that the acte, if offences at all, are only of

fences against the laws of the State of New York, and punishable by those laws only.

4th. The papers, whether incomplete and irregular and imply giving spidence as is claimed. simply giving evidence as is claimed, of an intended violation of the five of New York or complete in form, although for genies in fact, if it is claimed there are any such, of which we are not informed, are evidence of no crime, against the United States, and are of ne value my where except in New York, where alone they can be used in the perpetration of any fraud, and that Trand would be against the sovereignty the laws, and that franch would be against the sovereignly, the laws, and the people of that State.

5th. It is not to be presumed that the laws of New York are insufficient to guard'against fead of the character autionated, or that they would be so badly administered that the fraude vary be successfully accomplished, or if accomplished that the guilty will go unpunished. But if this were not so, and if was morally certain that the frauds could and would be accomplished with impunity, the General Government would have no jurisdiction in the premises.

6th. The wideged fraudulent act would not be at offence

against the soldier in the held. He cannot he deprive to I his proper vote by any number of forverles, and the presentation and reception of fictitious votes affect the whole people of the State and not the soldier alone.

7th. It the acts alleged could deprive the 'soldier of any right, it would be a right pertaining to him as a citizen and not as a soldier. He votes, if he votes at all, as a citizen and not as a soldier of the United States. For protection in his rights as a citizen, he looks to the State only.

We will add that the laws of the State provides that parties guilty of the acts of which the parties named are suspected, shall upon their return to the State be published. In this connexion we would refer to the cases of Ferry and Donohae, who we learn have been recently tried at Relimmers for acts to some extent of the same character as those charged upon Masers. North, Cohn, and Jones. Ferry and Donohae were at the time of their arrest at Battimers in the canacity of State agent, under anthority from Governor Sevinour, and, if we are not entirely mistated in our views of the case, their trials was a nullify, for want of a prediction in the court or commission by which they were tried.

We therefore ask that these men be surrendered by the United States Government to the State Government, that they may be tried, and 'if guilty' of any offence against the laws be aniably punished.

they may be tried, and "if guilty" of any offence against the laws be entirely punished.

Permit us also respec fully to suggest, without desiring to reflect on any of the agents of the Departments, that the laste with which such trials were pressed through, and shair parts character, the accused being without counsel, especially in a time of intense partisan feeling lase the present and before a court of supposed party bias, without at all pringing in question the integrity of the court, may well lead the public to district the fairness of the trial.

We submit that if jurisdiction of the alleged offences is to be assumed and exercised by a military tribunal, it should not be the means of depriving the accused of the presumption of innocence, or the sid of counsel, or of adupte time to pre-pare for the defence.

pare for the defence.

The undersigned beg deuve to ask for an early reply, and are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

ANASA J PARKER,

W. F. ALLES,

WILLIAM KELLY. On the morning of the 2d November they received from the Secretary of War a letter of which the following is a

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

HOL AMASA J. PARKER, HOL WM. F. ALLEN, HOL WM.
KELLY, Commissioners, &c.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of yesterday's date.

delives of the mediant right, may been carefully committeed, and
involving as it does investigate. copy: 1. tempura unimiliarman na vil yllaro involving as it does important legal questions, it has been referred to the Judge Advocate General, chief of the bures

of military instice; for an optaion and report. When that i received, the determination of this Department will be communicated to your object of the property of the large state of the The undersigned then proceeded to deliver personally to he Secretary of War two communications, of which the WILLERD'S HOTEL WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 1 1861

To the Hon. E. M. Starton, November 2, 1861.

To the Hon. E. M. Starton, Secretary of War.

Sir? In the event of your refusing our demand made in our communication of yesterday, and in case its hould be dermined to leave the case of Col. North, Mr. Cohp, and Mr. Jones in the hands of the military commission, we wish fur her to say to you, that on examination and reflection. We are wifirely satisfied that a fair trial cannot be secured to In the existing state of the public mind, when the whole community are more excited than ever before with reference to an election now but a few days distant, it, can, hardly be supposed that the charge of an offence relating solely to that election can receive a fair trial in any court; and more especially would there be danger to the rights of the accused be force a triumal, constituted like the military comments on, and not proceeding according to the course of the common law. that tribunal, but as an objection necessarily growing out of the peculiar organization, the nature of the particular oflence charged, and the butter particular now more about the many and from which so few are exempt. This excitement will be at an lead in a few theye. No interests will suffer by delay.

We are told the charges against the accused have not yet been prepared, but the matters it is supposed they will bring. in question are such as to require the attendance of witnesse from the State of New York and elsewhere, and it would be impossible to encoure their attendance before the election Besides all this, there is very great difficulty in procuring the steepd nee of delibest, and the doolness and deliberation no

We are very respectfully, your obedient bervants. not rol raw add the All All All Research brong the frequency and t To the Hon. Edwin M. Stavton, Notember 2, 1864.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stavton, Secretary of War.

Stav. An thehelf of Col. North, Mr. Levi Cohn; and M. Moree, now confined in the Carroll prison, we're spectfully ask that they be referred from confinement on the parole, to report at such time or times anthe Department in

opinione, was entitlemerve ansibedopport, anninion

tool and while will Antan von tool o trought adt samit ! Ww. KBLLY, Commissioners No answer was received to either of these communica-tions till late in the evening, when the following latter was brought to the undersigned by Col. Hardie! concert lautes to trods wik Depiktueses Mesers. Awasa J. Parker, W. F. Allen, William Kells, commissions of the control o Mr. Jones may be postposed until after the approaching election, I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that the Chief of the Burchu of Military Justice, Brig Gen Holt, to whom the letter was referred, reports as follows:

whom the letter was referred reports as follows.

"The within paper is not regarded as presenting any legill grounds for bespecting the trials referred to. It is believed that the passa should be allowed to take the ordinary course." With regard to your request of this date for the release their parole of the parsons al nded to, Gen. Holt further reports as follows: " If is expected that the trial of these parties will be pro

ceeded with to morrow. No reason is perceived, theref Such being the view of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, the Secretary of War door not feet authorized to pursue a different course on the applications presented by you.

The Secretary regrets that it has not been in his power to make an earlier response to your applies hop.

I am, very respectfully, gantlemen, your obedient servant of the power of t

No answer has pet been received to our communication No answer has yet been received to our communication of the lat November, but it had become evident from the tenor of the last tetter that our demand for the release of the persons arrested are not to be complied with and that they are to be tried by a military commission. The undersigned, therefore, on the intering of the 3d of November, sent to the President a copy of the communication to the Secretary of War of the lat November; with the following letter:

letter: | head-inches and Horse, Washington, Nov. 3. To his Excellency APARHAM LINCOLS.

President of the United States.

SIR: The undersigned, commissioners in behalf of the State of New York, appointed by the Governor of that State, and charged with certain duties growing ont of the arrest and detention of several citizens of the State who were at the time of their arrest acting as State agents at Washington, having apahage the interest of the New Tork volunteers in the service of the United States, hes leave tensy to your Excellency that, on self-arrival in Washington on the 31st ultimo, they called upon the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and made known to his the object of their mission.

They have had several distributed in its Becratary, and have addressed to him several communications, and hoped than the object of their mission. of the election laws of the State of New York, and the action of the Government tin making the arrest is claimed to be justified on the ground that unless that prevented finals will be perpetrated against the builot bor at the approaching election in the State of New York.

We beg leave, in behalf of the State, respectfully to professed against this furnished to be supposed to the state of the state against the builot bor at the approaching election in the State of New York.

We beg leave, in behalf of the State, respectfully to professed against this furnished to the state of a state of

of the State, and the ground of the claim is a want of jurisdiction in the United States military authorities or tribunals over the persons of the parties in custody, or over the officences with which they are understood to be charged. No copy of the charge has yet been furnished the accused or their counsel; but the Judge Advocate has given the understand to understand the product of the charge and the counsel of their counsel.

their counsel; but the Judge Advocate has given the undersigned to underst not their general nature.

No answer has been received to this communication, unlors a refusal of the requests referred to may be regarded as
a refusal to comply with the demand; but as, by a note received last evening from Col. Hardie, of the War Dopartment, it is suggested that these men may possibly be put on
trial to day before a military commission, the undersigned
have no time to lose it addressing your Excellency as the
Chief Megistrate of the nation, and in the name of the State of
New York, the undersigned claim directly from your Excellency that which was asked of the Secretary of War in the
communication referred to.

lency that which was asked of the Secretary of War in the communication referred to.

It is believed that no one will asse t that the jurisdiction, as c'aimed in this matter, is not debatable, and, it may be added, at least doubtful, and, as serious questions of public concern as well as important personal rights are involved, the undersigned respectfully sek a favorable consideration of the communication enclosed and an early reply, to be addressed se us at Albany.

We are, very respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servants.

AMALLEN, PARKER,

WM. KELLEN, Commissioners.

At the same time the undersigned tent the following williams a Hotel Washington, November 3.

Hon. Editin M Stanton, Secretary of War.

Size We regret the conclusion of Judge Hole upon the request to pance the conclusion of Judge Hole upon the report the form of the later trials, and canfees to a disappointment in the receipt of the letter of Cof. Halfe's last evening.

Although no formal reply has been made to our demand of the 1st instant for the discharge of the priseness, we think we may regard the sanwer to the question referred to as clearly indicative of the determination of the Government to hold the persons accused and try them by a military commission. In this view our duties as commissioners have been fully discharged, and we expect to leave during the day for New York II an asswer shall be made to our fibriand it may be transmitted to Amass J. Parker, at Albany, who will receive it and communicate it to the Governor of the State.

With many thanks for your personal courtesy we remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants.

als alife desider consume this wol W.F. Atlen.

Under these circumstances, after having retained counsel for the persons acoused, the tabors of the under-signed are brought to a close, their power is exhausted, and nothing remains but to report their proceedings. The demands made in behalf of the State of New York are thus refused. The persons arrested are to be summarily tried before a military commission, clearly, in our

ppinion, without jurisdiction, invitation of their persons replicen, without jurisdiction, inviolation of their personal rights, in usurpation of, the just powers of our State, and in the midst of an exciting pontical contest. And though up to this time, the morning of Thursday, the 3d of November, when we are leaving Washington, no charges have been served on the accused, and perhaps none have yet been framed, yet we are told the trial elably proceed immediately, and that the time asked for to procure witness es for the defence shall not be afforded. We can do no more except to report to your Excel-

lency, that such further steps may be taken by the State as the accused demands. AMASA J. PARKER, milteration line totament, two sectors calandari ad ormani ad Villian Kelly,

Lanence of SOUTHERN NEWS, of source

Georgia papers represent that the town of Milton, Florids, was burned on the 26th ultimo by a body of Federal gavairy, and the rebel salt works and other preperty destroyed, Milton is the capital of Santa Boan county situated on the Blackwater river, near its entrance into Pensacola Bay, about twenty miles northeast of Pensacola. Fifty rabels were captured with the post.

THE STUATION IN LOUISIANA.

Senator Semmes, of Louisiana, delivered a speech a few evenings since in Mobile, employing with a brief view of the situation beyond the Mississippi. We have there a large army—how large it would not be proper for him to say—and it is constantly increasing under the operation of the conscription law, which could not heretofore be enthe conscription law, which could not heretolore be en-forced. But now we hold the country down to the Atcha-falaya. The laws of the State and of Congress are exe-cuted to that limit. Supplies of all kinds are ample; the is pearly as great an abundance, while our ishoratories at Shreveport, Louisiana, Tyler, Texas, and elsewhere, are turning out every thing needed in the way of arms, ord-nance stores, &c., With all this the spirit of the people of Louisiana, among whom he had travelled extensively, was indomitable. In the midst of the blackened remains of their once happy homes, their determination to persevers to the end was nobly strengthened by the wrongs and suffer to the end was moby strengthened by the wrongs and sufferings they, were enduring. No where encept in Wirginia
to which State he conceded the palm for sublime heroism—had he seen so much distress, so much unfinching
resolution... The events of the less companied and proved
the impossibility of the enemy occupying the country; and
not only could the trans Ministerprindid her own, but posseasing, as she would by hext spring, an army not less in
numbers than one of the great armies on this side of the
inver, she would even be able. If the incline of crossing
would permit to send reinforcements takes by these of would permit, to send reinforcaments to ber bretteren the East.—Richmond Enguirer, November 5.

EXCHANGE OF TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS. An exchange of ten thousand sick and wounded prisoners at Savanness has already been mentioned as a furth event. We learn that on yesterday, the first intergree, at the first of truce took place at Island City, Col. Waddy acting on the Confederate side, Cel. Benness appearing for the Yankees. The preliminaries were arranged for ten thousand Confederate prisoners already arrived at Hillor Head on twenty five transports and the steamer Baltio. None of them were delivered at this first interview, but hexes for prisoners on both sides were delivered. The according of truce on this business will meet at the same place on of truce on this business will meet at the name place the 6th instant.—Richmond Examiner, Nopember 5th.

Gen. Shelby's operations in Arkaneas during the month of September resulted in the capture in succession of five forts and the destruction of a large position of oral road between Little Rock and Duval's Bluff. The tangible fruits of the expedition were five hundred and fifty seven prisoners, including one field and eleven line cofficers, over two hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, five hundred stands of arms taken, large quantities of constructions and commission of the contraction of the contr quartermaster and commissary supplies, and them fine horses. All this was done chiefly in the vicinity of Duval's Bluff. His loss was one hundred and seventy three tilled and wounded. The lors captured were threed to to the ground.—Richmond Enquirer, Not. 5th.

THE ATTACK ON WILMINGTON DEFERRED.

Where the fleet which threatened an attack on Wil-

mington has gone is mere than we designed. It may come here, but, upon the whole, we do not think it will. For the present, at least, we think the town of Wilmington is comparatively free from uninediate estack. Whethink that for some time the Federal floor will give us the go-by.

PIPTY OF THE DEPENDERS CAPTURED. blod On Wednesday a regiment of Tankee inflatory finded at Escambia hay, below Millos: They were attacked, by a company of the Eighth Mississippi regiment, which was statemed in that neighborhood in picket duty; and while the engagement was going on a part of the Yapkee twalry got in the rear, capturing about fifty of the men. The enemy destroyed all our samp equipage, we got, and also every thing in and about Milcon word at 1 [Mobile Tribune, Oct. 28.

TENT LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

A Home for Exiles has been located in Terrell county, Georgia, and is said to be working admirably. county, Georgia, and is said to be working admirably. The State purchased a large tract of land, in the midst of which it is stuated, and the location it a most delightful and healthy one. A that town has been built applic imitation of the primitive mede of man. Spacious streets are observed between the rows of tents, and the adewalks are kept near success. Order, gentisty, morality and religion—indeed, all the characteristics of a Quakar settlement femt their attractions to the place. A rigid system of moral discipline is enforced. Notices of doubtful characters are permitted to remain in the institution.

[Macon Confederate.]

It is obvious from these suggestions that the fines uestion must occasion serious embarrasement to the rebel legislators, and their method of treating it will afford an legislators, and their method of treating it will after an interesting matter of study to Northern observers. It tax of twenty-five per cent, on all, the property of the insurgent States, while it will show the desperation of their cause, will not tend to increase the popular continuance of hostslittes, and may not, for that reson, be attempted; but if not attempted, financial rule will be only the more immediate and ascent, and the trumpted of the George continuance of the control the Government and loyal people consequently more sure

We were not, therefore, among the supporters tionists in the act of suppressing addition, and colors were not the United States they because they make they make they because they have control to the Colors and the Colors and colors of Mr. Lincoln at the last election, which develop- honce it is that, in the present election, we have the right to take up any of the either cases.